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ENGLAND.

Reports from London—Sanitary conditions satisfactory.

LONDON, ENGLAND, *August 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the health of London and Great Britain in general remains good. There was no case of smallpox reported during the week ended August 18, but during that period 1 death from typhus was reported in London.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Further concerning the case of plague at Hamburg.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *August 22, 1900.*

SIR: On account of the recent occurrence of a case of plague in Hamburg the German health authorities have decided to take extra precautions to protect the German coast. To this end several conferences have recently been held, and Prof. Richard Pfeiffer, of the Hygienic Institute at Koenigsberg, has been selected to make an inspection of the Prussian seaports, especially Stettin, Danzig, Koenigsberg, and Emden.

It was found that Stettin had taken no adequate precautions to prevent the introduction of plague, so Dr. Runge has been selected as harbor physician, with Dr. Bendix as assistant, to enforce the new requirements.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Berlin relative to plague on steamship Niger at Constantinople.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *August 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that according to dispatches contained in to-day's newspapers the steamer *Niger*, sailing from the island of Syros, arrived at Constantinople with a case of plague on board. The steamer went to Clazomenes with the sick on board. Later another case developed on board among the ship's crew.

It is feared by the sanitary authorities at Constantinople that further cases will occur in the city as the greater number of passengers were allowed to land.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Mortality statistics—Berlin.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *August 27, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the last imperial health reports for the city of Berlin show a reduction in the death rate to 23.3 per cent from 27.6 per cent of the previous week.

It is interesting to note that in a mortality of 792, there were 441 deaths (55.7 per cent) among infants under 1 year of age.

As the causes of death acute diseases of the stomach and intestines claimed 571 victims or 72 per cent. Of this number there were 188 deaths (23.7 per cent) under 1 year of age.

The mortality from other diseases was as follows: Measles, 7; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria and croup, 5; enteric fever, 2; puerperal fever, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 73; pneumonia, 31; all other diseases, 289.

Comparing the health report for August with a corresponding week in April, the enormous infant mortality can be better appreciated. Thus of a total mortality of 671 in April, only 172 (25.6 per cent) were in infants under 1 year of age. The heat in the city of Berlin during the month of August has not been intense, so it is difficult to ascribe the high infant mortality to this cause. It naturally causes the health authorities considerable anxiety.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Requirements regarding vaccination of American citizens and residents returning from Europe in steerage by reason of lack of accommodations in cabin.

The great fire among the shipping in New York and the chartering of certain vessels by the German Government for conveying troops to China made it impossible for many returning citizens and residents of the United States to secure cabin passage and compelled them to return in the steerage.

It was brought to the attention of the Treasury Department by the United States consul at Bremen that compulsory vaccination of such passengers was an unnecessary hardship, and for this reason the following cablegram was sent by the State Department to the United States consul at Bremen at the request of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury: "Paragraph 4, page 28, Treasury Regulations, November 13, 1899, regarding vaccination of all steerage passengers, is waived temporarily with regard to returning citizens or residents of the United States obliged by scarcity of room to take steerage passage, unless known to have been exposed to smallpox."

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston—Fruit port.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *August 28, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the week ended August 28:

The health of this port continues very good. Aside from chronic diseases to be found everywhere, we have nothing more serious than the nonpernicious forms of malaria. The entire absence of typhoid is noteworthy. No ships inspected this week. One death reported, male adult, gunshot wound of the chest.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL HARRIS BACKUS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.